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EXAMINER

PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/843,170

Applicant(s)

PONTOPPIDAN ET AL.

Examiner

Ashok B. Patel

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-22 are subject to examination.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/08/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 09/08/2005 and 09/20/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Applicant's argument:

"The declarations establish a *prima facie* showing of conception at least as early as July 5, 2000. Furthermore, the declarations establish a *prima facie* showing of diligence beginning at least as early as July 5, 2000 and also continued diligence until the invention was reduced to practice."

"The evidence submitted in support of this showing includes the previously submitted written invention disclosure (Exhibit 1) and the attached evidence (Exhibits 2-14)."

Examiner's response:

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- a. The declaration filed on 11/22/04 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Larson reference (Larson et al. 2003/0069848 A1) , the Or reference (Or et al. 2002/0067742 A1) and the Billard reference (09/899,648)
- b. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish diligence from a date prior to the date of reduction to practice of the Larson reference (Larson et al. 2003/0069848 A1), the Or reference (Or et al. 2002/0067742 A1) and the Billard reference (09/899,648) to either a constructive reduction to practice or an actual reduction to practice.
- c. The affidavits of Thue M. Pontoppidan as well as Esben Carlsen allege that diligence to reduce the invention to practice commenced at least as early as July 5, 2000, but there is no allegation or evidence offered that such diligence continued until the invention was actually reduced to practice or until the filing of the application on April 26, 2001 .
- d. Please refer to 37 CFR 1.131 and MPEP § 715.

For the reasons stated above, although the declaration filed on 11/22/04 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered ineffective In order to continue the prosecution Examiner has provided the following rejection for claims 1-22.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being Unpatentable over Roytman et al. (hereinafter Roytman) (US 6, 356, 282) in view of Lee et al. (hereinafter Lee) (US 6, 336, 137 B1).

Referring to claim 1,

Roytman teaches a method comprising:

receiving an interface to permit management of a network device (Fig. 3, "PORTABLE MANAGEMENT INTERFACE, col. 2, line 5-11, "In particular, the management applications direct management tasks in the MIS via a "Portable Management Interface (PMI)" which is a high-level abstraction of an interface for manipulating objects, regardless of their class description, supported protocol, or location. The PMI is also used by the MIS to communicate with the management agents.", col. 6, line 13-40, note:" The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically as box 304. This protocol allows the portable management interface to access managed object instance state information stored or managed by the information server 306.")

interacting with the interface to send a request to a device manager resident on a gateway to manage a network device based on the request; and at the terminal, receiving a response from the device manager. (col. 7, line 23-31, "In the conventional Solstice EM.TM. network management system, the viewer 400 and the alarm manager 402 are programs which would be located at the client terminal and manipulated by means of the portable management interface. The alarm manager displays a graphic

representation of alarms and is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.”, col. 6, line 28-40, col. 5, line 57 through col. 6, line 4).

Roytman does not offer any specific network communication protocol between the portable management interface and management information server by simply stating “The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically as box 304.” However, Roytman explicitly expresses the concern why “the portable management interface” is a necessity by stating “Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” Roytman clearly indicates in Fig. 2 and col. 6, line 5-12, that “Management information server 208 can, in turn, communicate with a number of local or remote agents 216, 218, and 220 over various network facilities including the internet by means of several different protocols.” And Roytman does not teach WAP device Manger resident on a WAP gateway and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11," An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years

ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise’s firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 2,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Roytman as stated above, although Roytman teaches receiving requests from and sending responses to a device manager configured to manage network devices based on requests from a portable management interface, Roytman fails to teach receiving requests from and sending responses over wireless application protocol and a wireless application protocol terminal.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11,” An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be

configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39. (receiving requests from and sending responses over wireless application protocol and a wireless application protocol terminal).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic

wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 3,

Roytman teaches the method of claim 2 wherein the requests and responses comply with a simple network management protocol. (col. 5, line 57 through col. 6, line 4).

Referring to claims 4, 5 and 6,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Roytman as stated above, Roytman fails to teach the method of claim 1 wherein the requests and responses are encoded in a wireless markup language and the method of claim 1 wherein the terminal comprises a WAP mobile phone, and the method of claim 1 wherein the terminal comprises a WAP personal digital assistant.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11,” An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be

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configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39, col. 3, line 43-44, Abstract :thin clients (the requests and responses are encoded in a wireless markup language, and a WAP mobile phone, and the method of claim 1 wherein the terminal comprises a WAP personal digital assistant).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue

at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise’s firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 7,

Roytman teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the device is configured to be managed by commands configured to comply with a simple network management protocol. (Fig. 2, element 216).

Referring to claims 8 and 9,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Roytman as stated above, although Roytman teaches displaying the interface on the terminal (Fig. 3, element 302) and displaying the response on the terminal (Fig. 4, element 500) , Roytman fails to teach WAP terminal.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11,” An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be

configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous

networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 10,

Roytman teaches a method comprising;

receiving a request from and sending a response to a device manager resident on a gateway and configured to manage a network device based on a request from a terminal. (Fig. 3, “PORTABLE MANAGEMENT INTERFACE, col. 2, line 5-11, “In particular, the management applications direct management tasks in the MIS via a “Portable Management Interface (PMI)” which is a high-level abstraction of an interface for manipulating objects, regardless of their class description, supported protocol, or location. The PMI is also used by the MIS to communicate with the management agents.”, col. 6, line 13-40, note:” The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically as box 304. This protocol allows the portable management interface to access managed object instance state information stored or managed by the information server 306.”, col. 7, line 23-31, “In the conventional Solstice EM.TM. network management system, the viewer 400 and the alarm manager 402 are programs which would be located at the client terminal and manipulated by means of the portable management interface. The alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms

and is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.", col. 6, line 28-40, col. 5, line 57 through col. 6, line 4).

Roytman does not offer any specific network communication protocol between the portable management interface and management information server by simply stating "The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically as box 304." However, Roytman explicitly expresses the concern why "the portable management interface" is a necessity by stating "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.". Roytman clearly indicates in Fig. 2 and col. 6, line 5-12, that "Management information server 208 can, in turn, communicate with a number of local or remote agents 216, 218, and 220 over various network facilities including the internet by means of several different protocols." And Roytman does not teach WAP device Manger resident on a wireless application protocol gateway and a wireless application protocol terminal.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11," An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by

entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.” along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that “Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic

wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 11,

Roytman teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the requests and responses are configured to comply with a simple network management protocol. (col. 5, line 57 through col. 6, line 4).

Referring to claims 12 and 13,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Roytman as stated above, Roytman fails to the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol cellular phone and the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol personal digital assistant

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11,” An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the

enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39, col. 3, line 43-44, Abstract :thin clients (the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol cellular phone and the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol personal digital assistant).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the

development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.” , and second, Lees’s teachings provide “the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise’s firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall.”

Referring to claim 14,

Roytman teaches a method comprising :

providing to an interface to permit management of a network device; sending from a gateway, simple network management protocol requests to the device requests received from the terminal; and sending, responses to the terminal based on simple network management protocol responses received from the device. (Fig. 3, “PORTABLE MANAGEMENT INTERFACE, col. 2, line 5-11, “In particular, the management applications direct management tasks in the MIS via a “Portable Management Interface (PMI)” which is a high-level abstraction of an interface for manipulating objects, regardless of their class description, supported protocol, or location. The PMI is also used by the MIS to communicate with the management agents.”, col. 6, line 13-40, note:” The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically

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as box 304. This protocol allows the portable management interface to access managed object instance state information stored or managed by the information server 306.”, col. 7, line 23-31, “In the conventional Solstice EM.TM. network management system, the viewer 400 and the alarm manager 402 are programs which would be located at the client terminal and manipulated by means of the portable management interface. The alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms and is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.”, col. 6, line 28-40, col. 5, line 57 through col. 6, line 4).

Roytman does not offer any specific network communication protocol between the portable management interface and management information server by simply stating “The portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of a communication protocol indicated schematically as box 304.” However, Roytman explicitly expresses the concern why “the portable management interface” is a necessity by stating “Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms.”. Roytman

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clearly indicates in Fig. 2 and col. 6, line 5-12, that "Management information server 208 can, in turn, communicate with a number of local or remote agents 216, 218, and 220 over various network facilities including the internet by means of several different protocols." And Roytman does not teach an interface provided to a wireless application protocol terminal and a wireless application protocol gateway.

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11," An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network

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administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms." , and second, Lees's teachings provide "the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall."

Referring to claims 15 and 16,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Roytman as stated above, Roytman fails to the method of claim 14 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol cellular phone and the method of claim 14 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol personal digital assistant

Lee teaches a WAP gateway (Fig. 3, element 51) and a wireless application protocol (WAP) terminal (Fig. 3, element 41). Also, Lee teaches network arrangement in col. 3, line 3-11," An end user accesses the server over the wireless network by entering a URL into the WAP browser. In addition, the wireless handset must be configured to dial into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall. From the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall." along with wireless network communication protocol and methodology in col. 2, line 29-39, col. 3, line 43-44, Abstract :thin clients (the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol cellular phone and the method of claim 10 wherein the terminal comprises a wireless application protocol personal digital assistant).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to apply the teachings of Lee in implementing the portable management interface into (WAP) terminal and management information server into a WAP gateway of Lee such that the portable management interface 302 connects to the management information server 306 by means of WAP/WML communication protocol and Roytman's alarm manager displays a graphic representation of alarms on WAP terminal which is intended to be used by network administrators and operators, to allow them to quickly see problems in the enterprise, and give them access to enough information so the problem can be fixed.

This would have been obvious because, first it addresses the concern of Roytman that "Present day telecommunications and information networks have become larger and far more complex than those which have been available only a few years ago. The trend towards increases in size and complexity can be expected to continue at a high rate into the foreseeable future with the proliferation of cellular networks, the development and deployment of global satellite networks, and the expansion of basic wireline networks in developing nations. Both homogeneous and heterogeneous networks are now being connected together by means of the Internet and other inter-network connection mechanisms." , and second, Lees's teachings provide "the wireless handset dialing into a modem bank and a remote access server (RAS) inside the enterprise's firewall, and from the RAS, the user connects over a LAN to the WAP Gateway Server and then to the web server. The protocol is again HTTP inside the firewall and security is not a perceived issue since the transfer from the WAP protocol to the Internet protocol occurs inside the firewall."

Referring to claim 17,

Claim 17 is a claim to an article comprising; a machine-readable medium which stores machine-executable instructions, the instructions perform the method of claim 14. Therefore claim 17 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 14.

Referring to claims 18 and 19,

Claims 18 and 19 are claims to an article comprising; a machine-readable medium which stores machine-executable instructions, the instructions perform the method

of claims 15 and 16. Therefore claims 18 and 19 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 15 and 16.

Referring to claims 20, 21 and 22,

Claims 20, 21, and 22 are claims to a gateway carrying out the method of claim 14. Therefore, claims 20, 21 and 22 are rejected for the same reason as claim 14.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

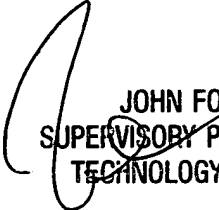
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Abp



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